

GERMANY READY TO BACK DOWN; SAYS RULES OF NAVAL WARFARE WILL PROTECT NEUTRAL SHIPS

NOT AN AMERICAN MAN GOT INTO A LIFEBOAT ABOARD THE LUSITANIA

All Were in the Water and Picked Up—Sailings of Cunarders From and To United States Are Cancelled.

LONDON, May 11.—It was announced to-day that there will be no sailing of Cunard steamships for the United States on Saturday. In addition the proposed first trip of the Mauretania since it was turned back to the line by the British Government, and which was scheduled for May 29, has also been cancelled.

The steamship Mauretania recently had been doing duty as an auxiliary cruiser in the British Navy, and it also has been reported that she had been used as a transport for troops. It had been the intention of the Cunard Line to have the vessel resume her regular passenger service between New York and Liverpool at the end of the present month, when she was to begin fortnightly service across the Atlantic, alternating with the Lusitania.

QUEENSTOWN, May 11.—There are indications that the heavy death toll among the American men in the first cabin of the Lusitania was due to a scarcity of life belts, many of them having given the life preservers they had obtained to helpless women. There is a preponderance of testimony that no American man got into a boat until after he had been thrown into the water.

Wish Wade, secretary of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has not yet been able to arrange with the authorities to comply with his request that all necessary tugs be chartered at the expense of the Vanderbilt family to search for other bodies as well as that of Mr. Vanderbilt. Until he heard the story of Dr. Owen Kenan of New York Mr. Wade believed his employer had entered one of the boats smashed against the side of the ship, but Dr. Kenan's story is so definite it is accepted generally as the correct version of Mr. Vanderbilt's last moments aboard the ship.

There was no cooler group aboard than that composed of Mrs. Marie Depage, Herbert S. Stone, London W. Bates Jr. and Dr. J. T. Houghton. The physician was the only survivor of the party. This little band guided women and children, supplied lifebelts, bound up the wounds of other passengers and then plunged hopelessly into the sea, having given up their own life preservers.

Another throng of anxious friends and relatives arrived here last night, but the chances of identifying more of the dead are remote, as the great pits in the cemetery are filled with those buried as unknown, while other bodies which come ashore soon will be identified. Sixteen bodies were recovered to-day.

The body of Albert Thompson of Ontario was found drifting with

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LOUISVILLE RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Selling; for three-year-olds; six furlongs.—Maznik, 100 lbs., won; Manion, 107 (Horsell), second; Superhuman, 107 (Horsell), third. Time—1:13.25. Gilt Edge, owned, Aunt Joie, Bettor, Black, owned, and Jack Carey also ran. \$2.00, show \$1.50; Maznik, straight \$16.00, place \$7.40, show \$4.70; Manion, place \$2.80, show \$1.90; Superhuman, place \$2.80, show \$1.90.

Stomach Stinks in Three Minutes.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 11.—The steamer Dile, towing the American floating theatre, struck a snag in the river near here this morning, sinking in three minutes. The crew was saved.

GERMANY READY TO FIGHT ITALY, RUMOR IN PARIS

Rome Still Hesitates, Expecting Further Concessions From Austria.

PARIS, May 11 (Associated Press).—It is being persistently rumored in Paris that Germany and Austria-Hungary have already declared or are about to declare war on Italy in anticipation of such action on her part directed against themselves. Another rumor is that the Italian Government has signed an agreement with Great Britain, France and Russia to take part in the war not later than May 26.

French observers of the political situation in Italy infer from the audience yesterday between King Victor Emmanuel and former Prime Minister D'Annunzio that the anti-intervention party in Italy has determined to withdraw all opposition to the war.

Military writers are presenting the argument that war from Germany and Austria on a third frontier undoubtedly will make the resistance of the central empires on their other fronts more feeble—so much so that with the advent of Italy victory over Germany is set for the middle of the summer.

ROME, May 11 (United Press).—That Austria's reply to the Italian ultimatum has opened the way for further negotiations was believed certain here to-day despite the failure of the Government to make any statement regarding the matter. It is known that up until late last night the military officials were working at fever heat with military preparations and Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, had confided to friends that he feared he would have to leave not later than Wednesday.

Following the receipt of the Austrian answer, however, the tension seemed relaxed. It was suggested in diplomatic circles that Austria had made far more liberal concessions than had even been thought possible and that they would be carefully gone over before any warlike move was made.

The Women's Pro-War League, composed of many prominent women, has sent an appeal to the Government asking it to intervene in the war on account of the sinking of the Lusitania, which it characterizes as a "crime against humanity."

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 11 (via Paris—Associated Press).—All Italian officers and men in Switzerland up to the age of thirty-four were ordered yesterday to rejoin their regiments immediately. Austrian and Bavarian forces are concentrating in the Tyrol.

Automobiles belonging to the Italian royal family which had been assembled at Nonna, near Milan, were sent to Verona yesterday for the use of the army.

The Swiss people are concerned over the question of food supplies in case Italy enters the war. The Swiss Government believes that wheat from America will be permitted to come through France freely in case assurance is given that it will not go beyond the Swiss frontier.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER (via Paris), May 11 (Associated Press).—The opinion prevails in Rome that Italy's participation in the war is only a question of days. Along the Austrian frontier, where the correspondent of the Associated Press has been from one end of the line to the other, it is universally felt that war is a question only of hours.

HIRED ASSASSIN TRIED TO MURDER "BIG TOM" FOLEY

Trial of Montimagno Expected to Show That Slaying Can Be Bought.

That murder is still a purchasable commodity, in the city, despite the lesson of the Rosenthal case, will be proven, according to District Attorney Perkins, in the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, for the killing of Michael Galmari, one of "Big Tom" Foley's captains in the Second Assembly District. The trial begins this afternoon before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court.

According to the evidence gathered by central office detectives, De Castelli and Cuniff, working under the guidance of Mr. Perkins and his assistants, Brothers, Murphy and Brockenridge, a desperate situation existed and does still exist in the political life of the Second Assembly District. Three men, two Foley agents, the other belonging to the opposition to the ex-lord's reign as Tammany Hall leader, have so far met with death. A conspiracy to kill Mr. Foley and Congressman Daniel J. Riordan has been unearthed and is borne out by the facts that an attempt was made some time ago to kill Mr. Foley by a hired assassin.

The fact that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Tammany Hall leader has never before been revealed. Walking to his home at No. 15 Oliver Street from the Downtown Tammany Clubhouse of the Second Assembly District on Madison Street, in company with Congressman Riordan and Michael Murphy, Mr. Foley was followed by the would-be murderer, who, waiting until Mr. Foley's two companions had gone their way, crawled up the stairs leading to Mr. Foley's home, and as the big leader stooped to open the vestibule door with his latch key, attempted to plunge a long stiletto into Mr. Foley's back.

A premonition that something was wrong caused Mr. Foley to turn just as the knife was descending. Jumping aside he rushed at his assailant, who took to his heels. A second man fled with him, whose identity is known.

Galmari and another who controlled the Italian vote in the Second Assembly District were also marked for death. Galmari was finally killed at Oak and Chestnut Streets on March 8, his assassin firing four bullets into his back. Several attempts have been made upon the life of the other man, but unsuccessfully.

Becca Carnavale and Frank Pennimore, who are in the Tombs, are charged with instigating Montimagno to kill Galmari.

The La Salle brothers, Joseph and Antonio, who are now serving life sentences in Sing Sing for the murder of another one of Mr. Foley's lieutenants, James Mingo, will testify in the trial of Montimagno. They have confessed their share in the conspiracy against the lives of Mr. Foley and his friends, and will tell the jury in the Montimagno case the name of the man who is alleged to be the instigator of the murder of Galmari. They have already told the Grand Jury the story, and it was upon their evidence that Carnavale and Pennimore were indicted for murder in the first degree in having procured the slaying of Galmari.

PLAN AS TO GERMANY WAS NOT FORECAST IN SPEECH, SAYS WILSON

Surprised at the Interpretation Placed Upon His Address in Philadelphia to Naturalized Americans—German Note Delivered.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—President Wilson and the Cabinet were in conference for three hours to-day, the longest sitting in several months. It is said that the time was almost entirely devoted to a discussion of the Lusitania case. Every member of the Cabinet refused to comment on the case. Their demeanor was grave and reserved.

At the White House no intimation was forthcoming as to whether the President had decided on a course, but there was every indication that he had decided not to allow any intimation of his plans to leak out until he is ready to make an announcement.

President Wilson told the newspaper correspondents to-day that he did not mean to define a policy in his speech last night in Philadelphia. His address, he said, was merely his personal expression to those who had assembled to hear him.

For the present and until all data is at hand the Chief Executive declared he would have nothing to add to what he said Saturday night relative to the Lusitania—that he realized the people expected him "to act with deliberation and firmness."

The President denied that he had an engagement to see German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, indicating that he did not expect to see him at this time.

He promised that the American position would be made plain to Germany as soon as all information was at hand.

Count von Bernstorff handed to Secretary of State Bryan to-day the Berlin Government's expression of regret for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, together with its declaration that Great Britain was responsible for the tragedy.

The message was the one outlined in The Evening World's Berlin cable yesterday.

The Secretary was just leaving for the Cabinet meeting when the Ambassador called and the latter was with him for only five minutes. The meeting had every appearance of cordiality.

Although the general trend of comment was one of surprise at the limitation which the President placed to-day on the interpretation of his speech, those who have followed his speeches closely pointed out that Mr. Wilson has frequently spoken implicitly rather than explicitly.

Chairman Stone of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed the Lusitania disaster with the President before the Cabinet meeting began and later said he had no expectation that an extra session of Congress would be called.

In some quarters the suggestion was made that the President might forego the usual means of diplomatic correspondence and address a message in person to Emperor William. It was pointed out by persons hitherto in the President's confidence that he might first try to prevent a recurrence of such an attack as was made on the Lusitania, taking up subsequently the question of reparation for the loss of American lives.

The in-pouring of letters and telegrams to the President, members of his Cabinet and to Senators and members of the House of Representatives, urging action regarding the torpedoing of the Lusitania, continued to-day in far greater volume than yesterday. It was taken as showing a universally inspired desire to let the administration and the legislators know the sentiment of the country.

Replying to Wilson's Cable Ambassador Gerard To-Day Transmits the German Declaration of Policy—Justifies Submarine Policy, but Says Reparation Will Be Made—Apparently an Answer in the Gulf Case—No Report on the Lusitania.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, to-day notified the United States that submarine commanders had been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone.

Neutral ships carrying contraband will be dealt with, the announcement says. ACCORDING TO THE RULES OF NAVAL WARFARE. IF NEUTRAL SHIPS ARE ACCIDENTLY DAMAGED IN THE WAR ZONE GERMANY WILL EXPRESS ITS REGRETS AND PAY DAMAGES WITHOUT PRIZE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The German Government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that England is threatening to starve the civilian population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities.

In previous communications Germany has disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing into the war zone.

WILSON MAY ASK DR. DERNBERG TO LEAVE COUNTRY

Speeches of Former German Colonial Secretary Discussed by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Despite the uniform refusal of all the Cabinet officers to discuss what took place at to-day's meeting with the President, it became known late to-day that one subject of discussion was Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German Colonial Secretary, and some times spoken of as Emperor William's unofficial spokesman in the United States.

Dr. Dernberg's speeches were referred to, it was understood, and his most recent utterances in Cleveland and New York justifying the torpedoing of the Lusitania were mentioned by at least one member of the Cabinet.

Although the German Embassy from time to time has stated that Dr. Dernberg has no connection with it, and that he is in the United States as the representative of the German Red Cross, the State Department has never been officially advised of his status, and in view of his prominence and the weight of his utterances it was being suggested to-day in official quarters that it might not be unusual if the State Department were to inquire of Count Bernstorff of his standing.

No far Dr. Dernberg is regarded

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN ENGLAND GROWING

London Public Houses Ordered to Be Closed To-Night at 6 O'Clock.

LONDON, May 11 (United Press).—Violent anti-German riots are reported from many points. At Wallasey, near Liverpool, the police were compelled to disperse a mob which demolished German establishments. The London public houses were ordered to close at 6 to-night and all over England they are being closed by the police early because of fears that there will be serious rioting once the workers are released.

TELLS OF PLOT AGAINST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Man Found Bound and Gagged Says He Was Punished for Not Pointing Out House.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—A man named Horace Dube, found bound and gagged in Rockcliffe Park to-day, told the police that he had frustrated an attempt during the night to dynamite the government house, residence of the Duke of Connaught.

He said he entered the park at 3 A. M. and was overpowered by three men, who demanded that he show them the way to the Government house, at the same time exhibiting several sticks of dynamite, a battery and a roll of wire. When he refused they bound and gagged him, he said. The police do not credit his story, but are investigating.

No Indictment in Bitter Auto Death. The Grand Jury, after hearing ten witnesses, to-day refused to indict Edgar K. James, who on the night of April 9 last ran down Karl Bitter, a sculptor, with his automobile and killed him.